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Lecture by 

J. Fox Sharp.



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22<sup>nd</sup> March 1900

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JLGL



# Japan and America.

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## LECTURE

BY

**J. FOX SHARP,**

*M. Inst. C. E., F. R. Hist. S.*

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MDCCCC.







*To friends with whom I have travelled or have  
met in various parts of the world,  
whose pleasant company  
and many acts of kindness still live in the  
grateful memory of the author.*

*J. F. S.*



## INTRODUCTION.

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VISITED Japan last year, and shortly after my return was invited to deliver a lecture for the benefit of a Medical Mission, with which request I complied, and being subsequently asked to publish it, I have so far acquiesced by printing a few copies for private circulation to which I have added notes of my journey across America, and am indebted to "Murray," "Baedeker," "Knapp," and other authorities for some of my information—the marginal numbers which refer to the lantern slides exhibited during the lecture, will be readily understood. In its present form it was delivered as one of the Saturday Afternoon Lectures arranged by the Literary and Philosophical Society, at the Royal Institution, Hull, on the 6th January, 1900.





1—THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

This Sketch Map of the Northern Hemisphere shows the course of my journey (indicated by the dotted line) from England by the Eastward route to Japan, returning by America and thus making the circuit of the world.



On the voyage out to Japan the Steam-ship "Prinz Heinrich," in which I sailed, called at

Genoa,	Colombo,
Naples,	Singapore,
Port Said,	Hong Kong,
Suez,	Shanghai.
Aden,	

My journey home being by the American Continent, of course, involved crossing the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Two friends, **Mr. David Sissons** and his son, **Mr. Oswald Sissons**, joined me at Genoa, and they, with **George Turner**, the steward of my son-in-law, **Mr. Ingleby's** yacht, who accompanied me as henchman, constituted our travelling party.

It was pleasant to sail through the Straits of Gibraltar after crossing the Bay of Biscay, though it was in the night, but after passing the Rock the weather was so exceedingly fine that we were able to sail sufficiently near the Littoral to see the grand views of the Sierra Nevada, and then the beautiful scenery of the Riviera with its delicate tints and lights and shadows backed by the snow-clad summits of the Alps Maritimes.

I was not quite satisfied on going on board at Southampton with the cabin accommodation allotted to me, and I spoke to the captain, who, on conferring with the purser, said all the berths were occupied, but that one of the officer's state-rooms adjoining his own on the bridge-deck, which was engaged for a Royal personage on the return voyage, would not be refitted for her reception until arriving at Shanghai, and could doubtless be exchanged for mine by recompensing him. I subsequently accepted his terms and it proved a most beneficial arrangement for me. In its lofty position I got all the fresh air possible, which was exceedingly desirable in sailing through the tropics.



/

It provided accommodation for both myself and George Turner, and being an extra size with three windows, it was not only pleasant for myself, but also a favourite resort for a few friends who occasionally visited me.

The passengers, who numbered 162, were most of them very sociable. Of course, varying degrees of friendship sprang up, and some of a pleasant set left us at Genoa. We had all bravely encountered the perils of the Bay, which we did not find so bad as we expected, and we had enjoyed the sail up the Mediterranean, which, fortunately for us, bore its most placid aspect, and we were sorry to part. We dined together at the end of the table the evening before reaching Genoa. We were a merry company, and I remember many kind words were spoken. One of our party, a Lincoln's Inn Barrister, arranged the menu. I should say that fresh menus were printed on board for each meal every day, and on this was printed the couplet : "Parting is such sweet sorrow, I could say good night until the morrow."



2—GENOA.

This slide is a snap-shot taken from the 'Prinz Heinrich,' on sailing from Genoa, where some of our fellow passengers to whom I have referred, who had left the ship, came to

the Old Lighthouse to give us a parting cheer.



**3 and 4**  
**Rameses II.** We called at Port Said and passed through the Canal to Suez and of course crossed the track of the Children of Israel over the Red Sea, and here I will show two slides of the Pharaoh of the Oppression, Rameses the second, who lived between 3,200 and 3,300 years ago.

His mummy was found at Der-el-bahari, in 1881, in a wonderful state of preservation. It is now to be seen in the Ghizeh Museum at Cairo.

In sailing through the Red Sea we had a fine view of Mount Sinai, but were too far away to take a photograph. I had however the satisfaction of making a sketch. We had a light head wind as we sailed through the Red Sea, and we did not feel the heat so great as we anticipated. A gentleman on board, who had sailed through it several times, told me that he had never known it so cool.

As we approached the Twelve Apostles, a dangerous group of rocky islets, about the 16th degree of north latitude, this breeze increased to a gale and the sea became very rough. I remember well the captain's steward coming to close my shutters, and saying ominously "es wird noch schlimmer sein" (it will yet be worse), but after passing the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb the weather calmed and we duly reached Aden.

**5**  
**Aden.** Aden presents a dark, bare, rocky front. Here we had to undergo the operation of coaling, the coal coming off in barges. Some of the bronzed natives who unloaded them, were strange-looking creatures having the tip of their hair, even when bleached with age, stained orange or red.

A few native merchants also came off with various wares. One swarthy old gentleman brought some mysterious sticks, the



use of which he illustrated by rubbing them on his teeth, and then politely offering them for sale.

We passed Cape Guardafui in the night, and were off the coast of Socotra on a beautiful calm Sunday morning, when we saw the remains of the steam-ship, "Aden," which was wrecked there two or three years ago. We had a service in German in the morning, and one in English in the afternoon, during which our familiar hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung, and I noticed that on the previous evening at sunset the Mohammedans on board were praying very devoutly.

We had it smooth in crossing the Arabian Sea, and games on deck were freely indulged in. They culminated in a great competition, and prizes were awarded. The list of events was a long one and included ladies walking race, threading needles, potato, egg and spoon and obstacle races, besides many others. I think the obstacle race was the best and most amusing.

## 6—Colombo.



7—COLOMBO.

We touched at Colombo, and Singapore. I will shew two street views of the former.

At Singapore we reached our most southern point and were within a degree and a half of the Equator,

and it was here that we experienced the greatest heat when the thermometer as early as eight o'clock in the morning



registered eighty four degrees in the shade—but this had its compensation, for the weather was perfect and we were able to approach the harbour by the inner channel, which is only taken by steam-ships in exceedingly fine weather, and by sailing-ships never, it is so intricate. I remember well, passing the Sultan Reef Light, every one on board admiring the scene ; the town and shipping brilliant in sunshine with rich palm-clad islands on a glossy, shimmering sea. It was literally charming. There is a celebrated Botanical Garden at Singapore, combining the characteristics of forest growth in great perfection ; and a prominent feature in the town is the variety of its population, for besides Europeans you meet Indians, Tamils, Bengalis, Burmese, Siamese, Cingalese, Chinese and others, who are most interesting in their various costumes.

From Singapore we sailed up the China Sea to Hong-Kong.

**8**  
**Group of**  
**Chinese.**

During the passage I took this view of a company of Chinese who were on board. They are partaking of their usual meal of rice. I am afraid it is not sufficiently clear for you to see them using their chopsticks.

On approaching Hong-Kong we passed a number of islands and many quaint Chinese junks with their high sterns and low bows, all old-world pictures. On entering the harbour a different scene presented itself, for it contained war vessels and several large steam and sailing ships of various nations.

The Chinese characters representing Hong Kong signify Good Harbour—it is said to be the safest in this part of the world.





## 9

**Hong-Kong****Harbour.**

This view is taken from the Hong-Kong Hotel, and represents only a small portion of it which is several miles in extent.

The great topic of conversation at the time we were there was the Taipohu affair near Mirs Bay, which we were close to, where Captain May's party was attacked in the beginning of April.

From Hong-Kong to Shanghai we had rather a rough passage through the Straits of Formosa ; but on approaching the Yellow Sea it fell a flat calm, accompanied by a fog, and we had to lie at anchor all night. The fog lifted during the forenoon of the following day and we sailed through an archipelago half hidden in mist up the Yangtse Kiang, the low shores and colour of the water reminded me of the Humber. We then entered the River Whangpoo and sailed up to Shanghai, where our voyage on the "Prinz Heinrich" terminated. At our last dinner on board it fell to my lot to propose the captain's health, presumably through my being one of the oldest on board, and I accepted the position with pleasure, for during the six weeks we were with him he had ever been courteous and had dispensed most bountiful hospitality, and we had sailed in his ship nearly eleven thousand miles without accident of any sort.

In the old Chinese town of Shanghai, amid a labyrinth of narrow passages, we saw the buildings and bridges illustrated on the familiar willow pattern china, but the quarter was so crowded and filthy that we were glad to beat a hasty retreat.

The best feature as is usual in most of the Eastern cities, is the "Bund," a fine promenade and carriageway on the water-side, where the clubs, consulates and chief commercial offices are situated.



**10**—STREET IN SHANGHAI.

Temple of Lung Wah—may remind you of a similar structure, which has for so long been a feature in the Gardens at Kew.

This Pagoda is similar to those in Japan, except that the latter are more massive and are necessarily stronger to withstand the effects of earthquakes. For this reason they are provided with a long pendulum which is hung in the centre to maintain their equilibrium.

This slide gives a good idea of a Chinese street of the present day, with its many, long, hanging signboards projecting from the buildings.

The streets are generally crowded, much more so than is shown in this view, I having doubtless chosen, for photographic purposes, a time when the streets were most free from traffic.

The Pagoda of the

**11**—PAGODA OF THE TEMPLE OF LUNG WAH.





The Temple of Lung Wah is about seven miles from Shanghai.

This is one of its Gateways.

**12**—GATEWAY OF THE TEMPLE OF LUNG WAH.



**13**—THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

We stayed at the Astor-House Hotel at Shanghai, it might be called European with a few Chinese characteristics.

We of course had Chinese to wait on us here.

During our journey we gained some knowledge of the native servants. We were served well by Cingalese waiters at



Colombo, who wore combs on their heads like the circular combs worn by children in England some twenty years ago, but at the back of the head instead of the front. We were also well waited on by the Japanese, by women in the Country Inns, and by men in the Towns. In America we sometimes had niggers, I beg their pardon, I should say, coloured gentlemen, whose accomplishments varied. We gave the palm to the Chinese, who were invariably, clean, quiet, attentive, civil and obliging. Their pig-tails, too, seemed to be quite the correct thing.

We now proceed to Japan.

The Empire of Japan comprises several islands, the largest being about nine hundred miles in length.

Japan is, as we all know, in relation to the centre of the earth, in a reverse position to England, and I shall have opportunities of showing that the Japanese do many things inversely to ourselves.

Singularly, on the great question of the Creation, their mythology assumes this inverse order, for it asserts that instead of Adam and Eve being placed in the Garden of Eden, the Garden of Eden was made by them.

It asserts that after the appearance of "Izanagi" and "Izanami," synonymous with our Adam and Eve, their first forefathers, the heavenly deities commanded them to consolidate and give birth to the earth, drifting as oil, Medusa-like on the surface of the water, and gave to them a jewelled spear. Then "Izanagi" and "Izanami," standing on the bridge of Heaven stirred with the spear the brine and withdrawing the spear, the brine which dripped from it resolved itself into the Archipelago of Japan.

Japanese mythology is also profuse on the origin of the Imperial Dynasty, the ancestors of "Jimmu Tenno," the first





Mikado, being made to descend from a very remote period, even from the younger of the two sons of their earliest forefathers, whose name translated from the Japanese was "Fire Subside," and who gained supremacy over his brother, lasting to this day, in the settlement of a quarrel which arose in fishing.

Their mythology settles many abstruse questions, and accounts for many things incomprehensible to our understanding, but I fear this will be accepted with no more gravity than its connection with the denizens of the deep would suggest to the vulgar mind.

Succeeding this mythological period, authentic history dates from the fifth century, when the Mikado who claimed descent from Jimmu Tenno was absolute ruler—but the twelfth century saw this converted into feudalism, of which the acknowledged head received the title of Shogun, the Mikado then becoming supreme in name only, the Shogun with his great feudatories practically ruling the Empire, until the Revolution of 1868, when the Shogunate was abolished, and the Mikado restored ; the result being Europeanisation of the Monarchy and the granting of a constitution on a western model, the country being then opened to the outer world to which it had for centuries been closed, the consequent advancement being now so evident.

We sailed from Shanghai in the s.s. "City of Pekin," and landed in Japan at Nagasaki in the southern part of the Archipelago, from which we sailed through the Inland Sea to Kobe, and proceeded northward through the country to Yokohama, travelling by the Nakasendo route which passes through the centre of the island, in preference to the Tokaido, or Eastern Sea route, which follows the coast.

The next four slides represent the Inland Sea.



**14, 15, 16, 17**  
**The Inland**  
**Sea.**

The Inland Sea is about two hundred and fifty miles in length, varying from narrow channels of a few hundred yards to a width of thirty or forty miles.

It affords a continuous succession of views of a character peculiarly Japanese, pretty rather than bold.

The villages here and there, and the fishing fleets, lying in sheltered bays or plying their calling, in lines across the inlets or channels, with junks and other craft sailing about, form very pleasing scenes.



**18—SHINTO TEMPLE OF IKUTA.**

The Shinto Temple of Ikuta, Kobe. I took two views of this temple where the festival was being held. The surroundings had much of the character of an English fair of olden times, in

Japanese costume, stalls and shows with hanging signs, lanterns and banners. There was a great crowd, the ladies being gaily dressed in bright colours.

**19**  
**Shinto Temple**  
**of Ikuta, Kobe.**

There are two religions in Japan, the Shinto and the Buddhist—of these the Shinto is the earlier.

The Shinto temples are of a simple architecture, and the services conducted in



them are plain. The creed consists largely of Nature and Ancestor worship. They have many gods.

**20**  
**Shinto Priests.**

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**21**  
**Buddhist Priests.**

Buddhism was not introduced into Japan until the sixth century, but its greater ritual and more elaborate temples engaged the sympathy of the Japanese, in whom the taste for the beautiful is innate, and it became popular, but the Shinto religion was not set aside, indeed the two are now in some measure mixed up.

**22**  
**On the road to**  
**Nunobiki**  
**Waterfalls.**

The next slide is a view on the road to the Nunobiki Waterfalls on the outskirts of Kobe.

Kobe is a large commercial city well situated at the northern end of the Inland Sea, and contains about one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants.

From Kobe, we went by rail to Osaka, where I will not detain you, as it rained almost without intermission during our stay, so that I could not take any photographs.

This rainy time, however, afforded some insight into the way the Japanese dealt with it. The umbrella was in strong evidence and was picturesque, being made of oiled paper, yellowish in colour; but they had another provision—a square of the same paper which they threw over the shoulders. This oiled paper was a great institution. We always carried a piece with us and used it for one thing as a driving apron.

We then proceeded to Kyoto, to which we also went by rail.

At some railway stations, teapots, with cups and tea ready made, are sold at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sens, or less than 2d., all included.



Our first experience of Kyoto was not very inviting, for it happened at the time when the edict for the annual removal of refuse was being enforced, and opposite to every house was a heap of all sorts, which was subsequently put up in straw packages and carried into the country in such carts as these.

**23** On one of our drives we passed an almost continuous procession, three or four miles in length, of such carts drawn or shoved by men and women.

**Refuse Cart.**

Kyoto is however worth visiting. There are the old Palace which was occupied by the Mikado, and the Castle by the Shogun of the old régime, besides several temples, and various places of interest in the vicinity.



**24**—KIYOMIZUDERA.

entertainment I ever witnessed.

Kiyomizudera. This temple is of very ancient origin. It commands an extensive view over the city of Kyoto. Its foundation is singularly built up with timber on the side of the hill.

Like many other temples it possesses a dancing stage; on some of these stages the dances still take place. We witnessed one. It was performed by an elderly damsel. There was no life in it—not even a smile and very little movement; it was the gravest





Another performance which we saw adjoining one of the temples was more theatrical ; it was a blood-curdling scene. It was given to please the gods, not the gods however for whose pleasure theatrical performances are given in this country.

The Japanese have a number of gods, and goddesses. For instance, “Kwannon,” the Goddess of Mercy ; “Jizo,” the helper of those who are in trouble ; “Hachiman,” the God of War ; “Kasho,” who, terrible to narrate, they say, once swallowed the Sun and Moon.

There are no less than seven gods of Good Luck, besides a host of others whose particular attributes are rather obscure.

**25**  
**Golden Pavilion.** The Kin-Kaku, or Golden Pavilion. Tortoises and Gold-fish appear to have sole possession of the Lake, which is surrounded by a grove, containing a number of Camelias. In the neighbourhood we saw some Camelias twenty to thirty feet high, with trunks nine inches thick.

**26**  
**Pine Tree of Karasaki.** The celebrated Pine Tree at Karasaki on the shore of Lake Biwa, the branches of which extend two hundred and eighty feet. It is one of the most curious trees in the world. It has three hundred and eighty branches, which you will note are so long that they have to be artificially supported.

**27**  
**Miidera.** Miidera—a Buddhist temple near Lake Biwa.





**28**—ISHIYAMA-DERA.

Ishiyama-dera  
on the Seta-  
gawa near Lake  
Biwa.

**29**  
Ishiyama-dera.

The Coolie in the foreground of the second view was exceptionally fast in running with the Jinrikisha. His name was Miyoshi, but we called him the "Antelope."



**30**—VILLAGE OF OTSU.

A Jinrikisha in the village of Otsu on Lake Biwa, showing the coolie we called the "Antelope," in harness. We generally rode with two coolies, tandem-fashion, as in

this illustration. The coolies are in full dress. They are not always so, their costume being sometimes very scanty, for



it is hot work running all day in a Jinrikisha, and they wear as little as they legally can. I have noticed the perspiration literally pouring from them, but, to counteract any ill effects from this, they invariably have a hot bath at the end of each day's work. I think the straw sandals which they wear will be seen in this slide. They consist of a plaited straw sole strapped to the foot with straw bands. They appear to give a good grip.

It is scarcely necessary to describe a Jinrikisha. It may be said to resemble a bath chair, with two wheels only, and shafts between which the coolie runs. Or it may be likened to a diminutive hansom without the driver and horse, but with a coolie between the shafts instead. They are certainly very convenient and are seen in all directions used by ladies for visiting or shopping, and by gentlemen for business purposes.

**31**  
**Cherry-blossom**  
**Dance.**

We had an opportunity of seeing the Cherry-blossom Dance in Kyoto. I should observe that the cherry flower is the emblem of patriotism and loyalty in Japan, and together with the Chrysanthemum the national flower.

The Cherry-blossom Dance is one of the many festive performances which are given at certain seasons of the year. The girls are regularly trained for the dance and are gaily dressed, but the dancing is chiefly a matter of pose and gesture.

**32**  
**Cherry Tree**  
**in Blossom.**

Cherry trees are grown in Japan chiefly for the flower. They are in bloom at the same time as the peach, and together they are lovely. They are beautiful for purposes of decoration, and large branches covered with blossom are invariably seen in the houses where they are delightfully refreshing and artistic, without any apparent artificial arrangement.



The Japanese have a number of festivals and appear to take great delight in the rejoicings and decorations introduced into their celebration.

The next two slides are in connection with such festivities.

**33**

**Emblematic  
Car.**

The first, of an emblematic car drawn by bullocks.

**34**

**Boys' Festival.**

The second is in connection with a boys' festival, when large paper fish-kites are displayed. The wind blows them out, and with their gaping mouths they are very effective and grotesque. Some of them are six feet or more in length.

**35**

**A Group of  
Pilgrims in  
Kyoto.**

We met a number of pilgrims wearing the peculiar, large, basin-like hat, going from temple to temple where they collect small charms obtainable for a trifle, and which they distribute amongst their friends on their return home.

**36**

**Tea House.**

We made an excursion to Nara from Kyoto, where we had luncheon in a tea-house called in Japanese a "Chaya." It was a dainty little place, the rooms opening on to balconies overlooking a pretty garden intersected by a stream crossed by bridges and stepping-stones, and with bronze storks and lanterns here and there amongst beautiful shrubs and flowers.

A description of our visit may be interesting. We were received with the orthodox Japanese salutation which is made by first placing the hands on the thighs, rubbing them up and down,





then by a sort of swinging down-ward motion of the head given over and over again. Canvas covers were placed over our feet, for it would have been the greatest rudeness to have entered otherwise without taking off our boots. We were conducted to a room with paper windows in sliding sashes. The floor was covered with mats ; the room contained no furniture, but some cushions were placed on the floor for our accommodation.

The little maids who came to wait on us bowed repeatedly lower and lower ; we thought they were never going to stop, but they finally finished something like this, which

**37**  
**Ladies greeting**  
**each other.**

represents the courtesies of two Japanese ladies greeting each other. The photograph is also a good representation of an ordinary Japanese room with the conventional Tokonama, "the place of honour," and other arrangements. The absence of furniture and scarcity of ornaments will be noticed, the picture, or hanging scroll in the Tokonama, a folding screen, a vase of flowers and two or three "hibachi," or portable fires, constituting the whole.

The Japanese may possess ornaments but they do not put many out at one time. They keep them in a Kura or strong and fire-proof building, which is placed apart from the house, and from which they are taken and changed from time to time to avoid monotony, or out of compliment to visitors who are known to favour any particular art.

The matted floor will be noticed. The mats are of uniform size of about six feet by three feet and have a fine straw surface, similar to the material used in England for dados, and are made to fit together so accurately, that but for their dark coloured edging, you would not notice where they join. ~~They are kept~~ scrupulously clean, which may explain the custom of taking off or covering the shoes before entering. The mats do not vary



in size, and the rooms are of dimensions to suit a combination of them. The floor covering is not made for the room, but the room to suit the mats.

The paper windows which I have mentioned are called "Shoji," and being of delicate manufacture, are liable to injury from storm and rain, to provide against which and for further security a set of sliding shutters, called "Amado," are provided outside. These "Amados" are not however always used, and not even the "Shoji" always in the summer, the interiors being thus much exposed. It is a Japanese saying that privacy is necessary only in the midst of vulgar and impertinent people.

Our refreshments came in piece-meal and in diminutive portions, on little plates, and placed on a lacquer tray on the floor around which we all squatted.

First, tea in porcelain cups with oval metal saucers, then soup in a red lacquer dish, and in rotation, raw fish with sauce, fish cakes thin as wafers and some peculiar dishes, the names of which I would rather not recall, besides sweetmeats of various kinds and lastly "saki," a Japanese spirit. I must confess this was specially ordered to settle, as we said "what had gone before," but I did not like it.

I may explain that a Japanese tea-house, or "Chaya," is not an inn, it corresponds with our restaurant. I will describe an inn later on.

Nara was once the capital of Japan; now it is only a village. We visited its celebrated temples which are approached through an avenue of *Cryptomeria* trees of magnificent growth. These trees are generally grown in the neighbourhood of the temples, and greatly add to their picturesque appearance.

A number of stone lanterns are placed along the avenue. These lanterns, erected in honour of the great men of the day,



are very numerous and are placed sometimes as in this case, and in others in groups adjoining the temples.

Here are specimens of some :



**38**—STONE LANTERN.



**39**—METAL LANTERN.

**40**  
Temple of  
Ni-gwatsu-do.

Steps of the Temple of Ni-gwatsu-do.  
Some stone lanterns will be noticed at the side.

**41**  
Pagoda  
Kobukuji.

Pagoda of the Temple of Kobukuji,  
which was burnt in 1717.

In Kyoto we also visited the Buddhist Temple of Chion-in, where there was an important ceremony going on. The Temple was crowded and within a railed enclosure was an assembly of priests numbering 150 at least, all wearing robes of various colours, one in a vesture of gold over a purple robe, reading aloud in front of the sanctuary and at times burning incense.

We also visited the Temple of San-ju-san-gen-do, containing 33,333 images of Kwanon, the goddess of mercy. There are one thousand gilded images, five feet in height, in tiers above each other, and on them and in their hands smaller figures, which make up the full number of 33,333. It is a remarkable collection.

A shareholders' meeting was being held in the hotel we stayed at, when those who attended were provided with luncheon and who carried away with them what they had not eaten, in paper.



I noticed what I took for serviettes were handed to everyone who entered the room, but when I inquired I learnt that they were handkerchiefs bearing an advertisement of a quack medicine.

**42**  
**Cultivation of**  
**Tea.**

In the neighbourhood of Kyoto we noticed the cultivation of tea. This slide shows a tea-garden in which they are picking the leaves. The tea plant much resembles a broad-leaved privet.

From Kyoto we proceeded to Nagoya. Here we had an opportunity of seeing the Castle.

**43**  
**Castle of**  
**Nagoya.**

This slide shows the donjon or keep. Nagoya is a great centre for Chin dogs. We saw several of very diminutive size for which £20 each was asked.

**44**  
**Hongwanji**  
**Temple.**

The Hongwanji Temple—the largest Buddhist Temple in Nagoya containing some noted carvings and also some paintings of Chinese subjects.

**45**  
**A Street in**  
**Nagoya.**

A street in Nagoya, showing two lines of electric trams, with a row of willows on each side. The coolies standing in front have the distinctive badge of their respective employers on their dress.

At Nagoya we had to complete our arrangements which we had commenced at Kobe for our inland journey of five days on the Nakasendo route to Oya, a distance of 150 miles, over which we had to travel by Jinrikisha, and on which the only hotel accommodation was the “Yadoya,” or native inn, which necessitated our taking with us all the food and beverages, including water, that we should require.





I may mention that during the last forty years, and especially since the Revolution in 1868, followed by the abolition of Feudalism in 1871, the Japanese have made extraordinary strides, and their old customs are fast disappearing, but on the Nakasendo route, passing through the heart of the country, rural and unfrequented by strangers, the changes are not so great, and for this reason and in order to see the country in its more primitive state we specially chose it.

The scenery along this route, which, for the first hundred miles, follows the windings of the Kiso-gawa (gawa meaning river), affords a series of pretty views. I propose showing them as a continuous panorama while I proceed with my observations.

Our commissariat was an important consideration, and the quantity and variety of our requirements far exceeded our previous ideas of catering. Some were rather amusing. One was a frying-pan, another a yorkshire ham which we invested in at one and fourpence a pound. I am sure we *all* remember this ham for it turned out exceedingly good.



**46**—A JINRIKISHA.

A Jinrikisha on the road. Having engaged a native guide to act also as interpreter to accompany us in Japan, our travelling party was increased to five, for which and for

our luggage we had to engage seven Jinrikishas and fourteen coolies—we therefore became a rather formidable force numbering nineteen altogether. We were informed that we were only the *second party* other than natives on the route this year.



We certainly saw no Europeans besides ourselves during the five days we were travelling.



**47—OUR COMPANY.**

I timed them once and found that they ran 10 miles in an hour and a half, equal to 6.66 miles an hour; but this was an exceptional pace. The average distance per day was about 30 miles.

Here are the coolies on the road. They were an obliging and cheerful lot, and kept up a good pace, stopping only about half an hour for tea at 10, and an hour for tiffin at 1 o'clock.



**48—THE VILLAGE OF UTSUCHI.**

croaking, but we were not troubled much with them afterwards.

The village Utsuchi, our first stopping place from Nagoya.

The road we had travelled over was in parts low, and the frogs in the swamps kept up a perfect chorus of



**49**  
**Takayama.**

Beyond Utsuchi we travelled between beautifully wooded slopes, and duly arrived at Takayama where we had to spend the night. This was our first experience of the "Yadoya," or native inn.

It was much after the style of the tea-house I have described, but with sleeping accommodation. The rooms we occupied were separated from each other by sliding doors, the windows being of the same construction with paper panes, extending the whole width of the room, and in some cases over two sides. The rooms contained no ornaments or furniture except a table about a foot high ; some mattresses were brought in and on these we slept in linen bags which we carried with us. There was no toilet provision whatever, not even a glass. The washing had to be done on a gallery outside, the apparatus there consisting of a low shelf on which there was a brass basin and a wooden bucket and ladle ; notwithstanding this absence of home comforts we managed very well.

Our commissariat was of course put to the test, and I must say did credit to all concerned. I went to see how the cooking was proceeding and found George Turner and the interpreter hard at work at a small stove in the yard, the frying-pan playing an important part. They produced many delicacies to which the ham contributed a delightful relish.

**50—This Slide shews us at Breakfast.**

I remember the occasion well. You will see a rug on the floor I think this is not usual and that it was produced specially on our account. George Turner, who is standing up, comes out best. You will notice some familiar provisions. Here is a box of Huntley and Palmer's biscuits and some bottles and a corkscrew, perhaps for the Yorkshire relish—I know there



was some. There is also the fire-box and the tea-kettle, and a few other things.



AT BREAKFAST IN A YADOYA.

**51**  
**Children at**  
**Tiffin.**

This slide represents two children at tiffin. They are evidently having it on the balcony outside the house, which forms a very pleasant adjunct over-looking the garden.

Continuing our journey up the valley of the Kisigawa we had the following views in succession.

**52**  
**Vendor of**  
**Brooms.**

The Japanese make great use of the yoke when carrying ; even this vendor of brooms uses it.







**53**—VIEW OVER THE VILLAGE OF  
NAKATSUGAWA.

View over the village of Nakatsugawa. The man in the foreground is a typical old Japanese. The use of the yoke will again be noticed. The tree in flower is, I think, an old cherry-tree.

**54, 55 & 56**  
**Road and River**  
**Views.**

The three next slides are of road and river. The colouring is perfectly natural, if anything it is not sufficiently bright.



**57**—A TYPICAL JAPANESE BRIDGE.



**58—A SWISS-LIKE SCENE.**

ed with stones as in Switzerland.

**59—A Turn**

in the Road.

**60—NATIVE PEDESTRIANS.**

A Swiss-like scene except that it includes the Japanese characteristics of rice fields and cherry and peach blossoms and willows. You will notice the roof covered with shingles and weight-

These are always interesting—they are so quaint—their clogs give them a shuffling sort of gait, which at first sight would give one the impression that they are somewhat weak on their pins.





**61**—A CASCADE ON THE ROAD-SIDE.

**62**

**Negami.**

Negami—a picturesque Linn on the side of which is a small shrine.



**63**—A VILLAGE SCENE.

A village scene in which three descriptions of roofing are shown, viz.: 'thatch,' 'shingles' and 'tiles.' Japanese houses are as a rule built only one storey in height. There is there-





fore not much scope for any great architectural display, except in the case of the temples, castles and imperial buildings. The roof therefore becomes a consideration and the height and the ridge of it important features.

The fact that the best room is placed at the back of the house also militates against its appearance, but they invariably have a garden behind however small the area, which contains shrubs and flowers, with walks, stepping-stones and shrines.

**64**  
**Interested**  
**Spectators.**

The villagers generally collected around us when photographing. There are several good figures in this group.



A picturesque bend in the river. I think this view and the next were two of the prettiest we saw on the Kisigawa.

**65**—A PICTURESQUE BEND IN THE RIVER.

**66**  
**Hakihashi.**

Hakihashi. A noted spot on the river. The foliage is beautiful. The tree on the left is a *Cryptomeria*, and on the right a maple with its bright colouring, the old tree in the centre being a birch.

**67**—Ploughing a Rice Swamp.





**68**  
**Transplanting**  
**Rice.**

Transplanting rice. The rice is first sown in separate plots specially flooded, and then planted out. The cultivation of rice is very unhealthy. As you see, they have to work in a perfect puddle. There is much malaria in the neighbourhood of rice-fields.

**69**  
**Approach to a**  
**Village.**

The Approach to a Village. We had to travel over all sorts of roads, good, bad and indifferent. This was one of the last sort.

**70**  
**A Horse on**  
**the road.**

One of the few horses we met on the Nakasendo route. He appears to be well weighted.

**71**  
**Shampooer.**

The "Amma," or Shampooer. This avocation is followed by the blind who are said to be great adepts. They perambulate the streets inviting customers by blowing a plaintive-sounding whistle. We frequently heard them in the villages in the evening.

**72**  
**Oya Railway**  
**Station.**

The Oya Railway-station. At Oya our Nakasendo journey came to an end. We bade good-bye to our Jinrikisha coolies who had served us well. They came to the station the following morning to see us off by rail. Some of them may be in the crowd, seen on the platform.

The journey, as I have intimated, was over a comparatively unfrequented route. On the whole it was fair travelling, but



sometimes rather rough. It involved crossing three passes, the highest of which was 5,300 feet above the sea, and 2,500 feet above our previous stopping place.

The accommodation I have described is fairly typical, but we experienced a little better towards the end until on arriving here we found a table and chairs to sit on, a luxury we had not experienced for some days.

Although in the subsequent portions of our journey we branched off into the country and saw if anything more beautiful scenery than we had hitherto done, it was more under European influence, particularly with respect to the hotels, of which I may explain there were two descriptions, the Europeanised Japanese Hotel, and the regular European Hotel, the former being exceedingly pleasant, and the latter, with all modern improvements, as good as you could wish for.

We travelled from Oya to Yokohama, and then to Tokyo by rail. The railway between Yokohama and Tokyo was opened in 1872, and was the first in Japan. Tokyo, which, previous to the year 1868, was called Yeddo, is now the capital of Japan, and is said to contain a population of one million and a half.

The Imperial Palace at Tokyo is occupied by the Emperor. It is not open to the public, indeed the building itself is surrounded by trees and a moat, and can scarcely be seen, and the Emperor himself only seldom. We saw him on the occasion of his starting from the Palace for the Yokohama races. We also saw the Empress when visiting an Art Exhibition.

The greatest objects of interest in Tokyo are the Temples and Tombs of Shiba of which I have two slides.





**73**—HOLY CISTERN AND LANTERNS.

The first, showing the holy cistern and a number of lanterns at the temple of the twelfth and fourteenth Shoguns.



**74**—ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE OF THE 7th  
AND 9th SHOGUNS.

The second, the entrance to the temple of the seventh and ninth Shoguns.

**75**  
**Group of**  
**Japanese.**

This is a group of Japanese watching my friend manipulating his camera. I think some of them are very characteristic.

The lady with the parasol, wearing the orthodox kimono which may perhaps be best explained by inaccurately calling it a Japanese gown, and the



obi, a bright coloured appendage worn behind with a soft silk girdle or sash round the waist.

The gentleman in front also wears a kimona but of a different make, and the coolie behind is carrying a pilgrim's bottle which is made out of a gourd. It will be noticed that they all wear wooden clogs.

**76 and 77**                      The flowers in the neighbourhood of  
Tokio are exquisite, the azaleas being incon-  
ceivably rich and a perfect mass of bloom,  
**Wistaria.**                      and the white and violet wistaria most  
graceful. I have two illustrations.

The country around Tokyo is very beautiful though the disturbances caused by earthquakes are evident in its configuration. There were large numbers of mulberry trees grown for the sake of their leaves.

**78**                                      Here is a slide showing the silkworms  
being fed with mulberry leaves.  
**Feeding**  
**Silkworms.**                      The other crops looked well, everything  
fresh except the rice fields, which were in  
their early stage.

From Tokyo we travelled to Nikko, about 90 miles distant, which was the most northerly point we reached. It is a beautiful place, and its temples are the most imposing in Japan. A Japanese proverb says "do not use the word magnificent till you have seen Nikko," I think even if possible a still stronger word might have been used.







**79**—THE SACRED BRIDGE.

This is called the Sacred Bridge; it is coloured red, which is in pleasing contrast to the beautiful foliage which surrounds it. It was built in 1638. It is not open to the

public, and was formerly closed to every one except the Shoguns, with this exception that twice a year it was opened to pilgrims visiting the temples.

**80**  
**The Zomei-mon**  
**Gate, Nikko.**

The Zomei-mon Gate. This is the most beautiful to be seen in the Nikko Temples. It is of wood, exquisitely carved and richly decorated in brilliant colours, chiefly scarlet and gold. It is indeed exquisite whether you consider the boldness of the design with its massive roof, or the minute details of its construction, or the quaint carving or delicate colouring. Time will not admit of a full description of it, but I may mention the singular superstition illustrated in the carving of one of the pillars, it being executed purposely upside down to avert the jealousy of Heaven which might follow the construction of a building of absolute perfection.

We stayed at the pleasant Hotel, "Kanaya," at Nikko. It is one of the Europeanised Japanese Hotels. I may mention casually as an instance of cosmopolitan life that we saw here a lady and gentleman whom Mr. Sissons and myself met two



years previously in Africa, on the borders of the Desert of Sahara. I never can forget the large refreshing branches of cherry-blossom which decorated the breakfast-room, or the beautiful morning and evening views from the windows.



This view is from the Terrace Garden overlooking the valley with most lovely flowers and foliage in the foreground, the bright blossom of the cherry, the delicate hue of the peach, the intense scarlet of the azalea, the tinted foliage of the maple, and the sombre green of the pine and Cryptomeria, all contributing to the beauty of the scene.

**81**—VIEW FROM THE KANAYA HOTEL, NIKKO.



Two small pages and a nurse-girl playing with a Kaga or Japanese Palanquin which was waiting for me in front of the hotel.

**82**—A KAGA.



**83**—A FAVOURITE VIEW.

A favourite view near Nikko on the way to the Urami Waterfalls. I think Ruskin would say that the fir tree in centre of the picture was in the right place.

The “Kiri-furi-no-taki,” or the mist falling cascade near Nikko. I may draw attention to its pretty setting which makes such a good picture, and to the luxuriant foliage, the colouring of which is perfectly natural.

**84**—KIRIFURI-NO-TAKI.





From Nikko we made a two days' excursion to the lakes "Chuzenji" and "Yumoto." We did it in Jinrikishas, although the road was steep, "Chuzenji" being 4,375 feet above the sea, or 2,375 feet above Nikko, and Yumoto" 625 feet higher. It was a prettily wooded road, by river, mountain and gorge, but it was often bad, indeed in one place it was so washed away that the coolies had to carry the Jinrikishas on their shoulders.



This is the Kegon-no-taki, a waterfall 250 feet high, which we passed on the way.

I took the next two views on Lake Chuzenji.

**85**—KEGON-NO-TAKI.

**86**  
**On Lake**  
**Chuzenji.**

A fishing-scene. The man in the bow of the boat is just about letting down the net.

**87**  
**Village of**  
**Chuzenji.**

The village of "Chuzenji," with the boatman, with whom we had a sail on the Lake, in the foreground.

At "Yumoto" there are numerous hot sulphur springs and the air for some distance





around was impregnated with the fumes. There are several baths there. From Nikko we returned again south through Yokohama to Miyanoshita, another delightful place where we stayed some days and made several excursions.

The Hotel at Miyanoshita is another of the Europeanised Japanese houses of a superior description, and very prettily situated. It is 1,400 feet above the sea and is approached by a steep road from the Tokaido railway which runs along the coast.



**88**—HAKONE.

One of our excursions was to the Hakone Lake, which is lovely. This view is a celebrated one. You will notice the structure in the foreground: it is a "Shinto" arch. These

arches are frequently seen in approaching the Shinto temples or shrines, the latter not being necessarily a "building," it may be a "beautiful view" as in this case.

**89**

### Fusiyama.

We also ascended the pass of Otome, an ascent 3,330 feet above the sea, and of about 1,900 feet above Miyanoshita, to obtain a favourable view of "Fuji," which is the highest and most celebrated mountain in Japan, known generally to Europeans as "Fusiyama." It is a volcano, but not an active one; it rises from the plain like a colossal pyramid, to a height of over 12,300 feet, and as



we saw it crowned with snow, extending in rigid lines down its slopes it was very imposing. It is frequently shrouded with cloud and was so enveloped during a considerable portion of our visit, but from the summit of the pass we beheld it perfectly clear, and though it subsequently became hidden by a passing cloud it served only to intensify its majestic aspect. It is not surprising that the Japanese admire it almost to adoration, and introduce it almost universally into their artistic efforts. I had for long felt a sort of personal interest in Fusi-yama from the fact that after entertaining some Japanese some thirty years since, one of them subsequently presented me with a drawing of his own of the wonderful mountain, and I have since had it constantly before me.

A Jinrikisha cannot be taken up the Otome Pass—it must be ascended on foot or on horseback, or else in a “Kaga,” or mountain chair. We chose the last.

These slides show the latter alternatives :

### 90—A Kaga.



### 91—A MOUNTAIN CHAIR.

Great Buddha, which is of bronze, and 49 feet 7 inches in height.

Returning to Yokohama where we stayed some little time we visited some places in the neighbourhood, and among others “Kamakura,” where we saw the celebrated Daibutsu or





All authorities appear to agree in saying that it is "pre-eminent among the Japanese works of art, and that none other gives such an impression of majesty and benevolence, or so truly symbolizes the central ideal of Buddhism."

**92**—DAIBUTSU OR GREAT BUDDHA.

**93 and 94**

**Fishing Boats.**

The next two slides are of fishing boats on the coast between "Kamakura and Enoshima," where the sand, evidently volcanic, was quite black.



**95**—A JAPANESE FAMILY.

A Japanese family at Enoshima, doubtless out for a holiday. They willingly stood whilst I photographed them, and I thought that they were thoroughly representative of Japanese in



comfortable circumstances, just merging into European habits, the costume of the ladies little changed—but the gentleman you will notice has adopted a modern hat. They are evidently a happy family of three generations, a man, his wife, with three children and a grandmother. The Japanese are exceedingly kind and considerate to their aged relatives. I will not attempt any description of Yokohama which is well known as the largest of the Treaty Ports, it has all the attributes of an important city.

**96**  
**Barges.**

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I have only two slides of Yokohama, one showing the river barges and the other a flower-seller whose beautiful blooms are always attractive.

**97**  
**Flower Seller.**

I have referred to what we on this side of the world call the reverse order of doing things in Japan, but we must not overlook the fact that they on the other side may form the same opinion of our ways; and it must be acknowledged that a reason may generally be assigned for such differences, although some of them are amusing.

For instance, when you enter a house in Japan you take off your boots first instead of your hat. In building a house the roof is first completed and the sub-structure built up to it.

**98**  
**Carpenters at**  
**Work.**

When a carpenter goes to work he does not take off his coat and work in his shirt sleeves; he keeps on his coat and goes to work in bare legs, as illustrated in this slide.

Moreover, when he uses a plane he planes towards himself instead of from himself. He bores with a gimlet from left to right instead of right to left, and he drives a screw in the same way, and when he uses a saw he saws to himself instead of from himself.





In the case of books the Japanese read, write and print in the opposite way to us.

The title is printed at what we would call the end of the book, and the books are read backwards from what we would call the last page, the leaves being turned from right to left instead of from left to right. The foot-notes, as we call them, are placed at the top instead of at the bottom of the page.

When a Japanese writes a letter he does so on a long roll of paper instead of on a sheet, turning over the roll as he writes, and when finished he tears it off, folds it up and then places it in an envelope, opening at the end instead of the side ; he writes the address, commencing with the country, then the town, and so on with the name of the person to whom it is addressed last instead of first, and places the stamp on the back instead of the front.

If he is making up accounts, he puts down the figures first and the items afterwards.

In mounting a horse, he does so on the right-hand side instead of on the left, and when he puts it into a stable he backs it in tail foremost. What we call after-dinner speeches are made before dinner, thus affording the topic of conversation.

Women take pride in indicating as nearly as possible their exact age by the details of their costume, and it is the absorbing desire of the young ladies to grow old that they may share the reverence given to age.

Finally, as though this reversional order ran from the beginning of life to the end, babies are not carried as in England, in arms, but are strapped to the back as shown in these two illustrations. I am sorry to say they do not as a rule



**99 and 100**  
**Carrying Babies.**

appear so comfortable ; I have frequently noticed with pity their little heads hanging down and wobbling about whilst those who were carrying them went along quite unconcernedly. And ladies of mature age and gentlemen of the like are taken about in what we might call perambulators.

Peculiar as the majority of these contrarities appear to us, it must be admitted that there is good reason for some of them. For instance, take the position of a horse in the stable ; I do not think it will enjoy its rest any more by standing with its face to the wall. And although I do not suppose that such a change would suit us, their order of speeches at the dinner-table is to say the least suggestive ; it certainly would enable the speaker to enjoy his dinner more at ease.

Then it is a fact, that in some cases from sheer necessity, the Japanese have to adopt a system contrary to us. Take the case of house-building for instance ; we secure stability by the solidity of the foundations, and if we have to erect uprights we fix them in the ground—now the effects of earthquakes to which they are so liable render, it necessary to erect their buildings so that they may remain intact, although the ground may shake and swerve, by standing it so to speak, on the surface and by weighting the top. In the case of an upright, or pillar, they do not let it into the ground, but place it on a stone, and if the top of the stone be round so much the better, for they make the bottom of the pillar concave to meet its convexity, so that in case of necessity it can work with the action of a ball joint. With respect to the top weighting, for securing the stability of the building, they meet that by covering the roof with heavy tiles, by which they maintain its equilibrium against any movement of the ground at its base, the action being somewhat that of a pendulum reversed.



The earthquakes are of very serious import and are the subject of constant scientific observation. It is stated that the seismometer indicates a continuous movement throughout the Empire, and that an interval of a fortnight seldom occurs without a distinct tremor. From this however, it must not be inferred that a chronic state of nervousness is created. We were in the country six weeks without feeling any movement, though we learnt from the newspapers, that on three separate occasions distinct shocks had taken place.

When visiting at a friend's house in the Shiba Park at Tokyo, he told me that on the occasion of the Great Earthquake of 1891, as he was sitting in the room we were in, he saw the garden upheaved in waves, but his house, being built on the principle I have indicated, was little affected. The earthquake of 1891 was one of the greatest on record, and spread ruin over an area extending 100 miles, and was severely felt over an extent of country the size of England.

On this occasion 10,000 of the population perished, 20,000 were injured and 28,000 houses were destroyed. It might be supposed from this great destruction of houses that it was due to their slight construction, but it was not entirely so, a great proportion being occasioned by the many fires occurring in several situations at one time, with which their appliances were perfectly unable to cope.

I may perhaps be expected to give you some idea of the opinion I have formed of Japan. I was only in the country six weeks, and, for what it is worth I am afraid I shall have in the main, to fall back upon what I have already said, but I will, in justice to the Japanese and their country, add a few words.

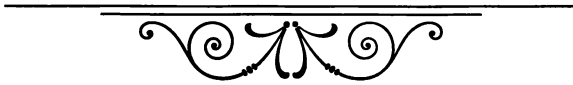
In the first place, I think Japan is a beautiful country, and that in oriental civilisation it is unique and most interesting.



It has been said that the Japanese are great at small things and small at large things. There is no doubt as to the first part of this expression, and as to the latter portion, if it ever was justifiable, we have ample proof that it is no longer so, for the revolution they have carried through within the last half century is undoubtedly greater than any other country in the world has experienced in so short a time.

I think there is much to admire in the Japanese ;—their loyalty and love of country, their respect for old age, their sense of beauty, their appreciation of art and their honesty of purpose: all qualities highly elevating, the possession and practice of which appears to be their great ambition.

Can there, therefore be any doubt as to the favourable opinion I have formed of them ?







# ACROSS AMERICA.

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I returned to England by America, sailing from Yokohama in the S.S. "Empress of Japan," and after a voyage of twelve days landed at the Quarantine Station, within six hours' sail of Vancouver.

The most noteworthy incident of the voyage over the North Pacific was the gain of a day when crossing the meridian in  $49^{\circ}$  North Latitude, which gave us two Wednesdays or eight days in one week at the end of May, called "Antipodes Day."

About this time we had an unusually rough sea which lasted about four days, it was said we were on the edge of a Typhoon. The thermometer on leaving Yokohama stood at  $70^{\circ}$ , and the barometer, which was then falling, at  $30^{\circ} 10'$ ; and here the thermometer fell to  $38^{\circ}$  and the barometer to  $29^{\circ} 30'$ , and we had a little snow, the temperature at night being below freezing point.

We only saw one vessel during the voyage and that was a four masted barque in full sail, so the objects of special interest were few, but we beheld some brilliant displays of the Aurora Borealis when approaching the American Coast.

The Quarantine Station was a complete establishment, and included Hospitals, Baths, Fumigating Apparatus, and a good doctor's residence within a park-like enclosure.



Vancouver is a wonderful place considering its recent origin, and that within the last fifteen years a large portion of its present site was a dense forest, whereas it now assumes the character of a handsome unfinished town, possessing superior commercial premises built of stone and pretty wooden suburban residences. The streets are paved, some with wood and others with asphalt, though some of the footways are still planked, and there are electric trams in the chief streets—indeed electricity is in great request; I counted no less than 70 wires in one street (Granville Street) and I travelled in an electric tram from Vancouver to New Westminster on the Fraser River, a distance of twelve miles.

Vancouver is prettily situated on the creek or inlet, which apparently affords good anchorage, but there were not many vessels lying there at the time of my visit. The views of the pines and mountains with snowy summits seen as vistas to the streets are very refreshing, and some trees of enormous growth may be seen in the Stanley Park in the outskirts of the town.

From Vancouver we started on our long journey by the Canadian Pacific Railway through Canada. For the first hundred miles or so we had woodland, river and mountain views, Mount Baker, an isolated cone 14,000 feet high being prominent some fifty miles off. The road then passed through a series of rocky gorges, and notably the Fraser and Thompson Canons, the stern severe character of which we had every opportunity of surveying from the observation car attached to the train, but soon after this we had to retire for the night. The following morning after having breakfast in the restaurant car we passed Revelstoke, a great trading place for the mining community, it is a large village of wooden buildings of a plain character, it is the approach to the "Kootenay" Mining district. About noon



we reached Glacier House, a favourite station on the line, 4,122 feet above the sea, having during the ascent enjoyed views in which crag, gorge and chasm were represented in very striking aspects, with richly wooded slopes intervening, and snowy summits appearing between the lofty pinnacles of the adjacent rocks. At the Albert Canon the train was stopped to enable the passengers to view it from a vantage point at the side of the line, and beyond this to Glacier House the loops or zigzags by which we ascended were a great feature, and many were the temptations to photograph from the car, but the views were passed in such rapid succession it was difficult to concentrate attention on any particular one, much less to determine which to take before it was too late. We left the train at Glacier House, where we remained until the following day, and walked to the Illicilliwaet Glacier, the great glacier of the Selkirks, on which it is said the fall of snow reaches 46 feet a year. The line from Glacier House rises up a steep gradient, and in one or two places is subject to avalanches, to provide against which snow sheds are constructed—the side long slopes it traverses were clothed with lofty firs through which we caught glimpses of the canons and torrents some thousand feet below while towering above were the lofty peaks of the Selkirks and rocky mountains, Mount Macdonald, Sir Donald, Cheops and others, possessing features peculiarly their own, with stratified ledges holding the snow, suggesting the idea of cyclopean courses of masonry. We crossed the Selkirk summit 4,300 feet and subsequently passed through the Wapta or Kicking Horse Pass, said to be one of the grandest in the world, to the “Great Divide” 5296 feet above the sea, the summit of the Canadian Railway over the rocky mountains, the water on the Western side flowing into the Pacific and on the Eastern to the Hudson’s Bay. We then reached Banff where we stayed a few days at the Banff Hotel, which is beautifully



situate in the heart of the rocky mountains within a cirque of picturesque peaks forming a portion of the country set apart for the Canadian National Park.

**101**  
**Hydraulic**  
**Mining.**

This view of Hydraulic Mining was one I took from the railway as we travelled up the valley—Gold and Silver Mines are being developed in the surrounding mountains.

**102—Banff Hotel.**



View from  
the Banff Ho-  
tel overlooking  
the Bow River  
Valley.

**103—VIEW FROM THE BANFF HOTEL.**

**104**  
**Indians**  
**Surprised.**

The next five slides are of North American Indians.

**105**  
**Indian**  
**Encampment..**

During an excursion from Banff to the Minnewanka Lake we came suddenly on a company of Stony Indians careering on horseback who decamped as soon as they saw us, but I got a snap-shot before they







**106**—GROUP OF STONY INDIANS.

were out of sight and subsequently seeing their encampment I took some views of it.



**107**—STONY INDIANS (FATHER AND SON).

**108** The last of the Indian slides is of a Cree Indian.  
Cree Indian. Indian.



**109****Cascade Canon.**

On the way to Lake Minnewanka we passed the Cascade Canon and Mountain and also a Buffalo Coral but were not fortunate in seeing any animals, indeed we did not see any large game during our journey, though some bears had crossed our path in the Illicillewaet Valley, and we were informed that a number of bears and also antelopes were to be found about 40 miles North.

We left Banff by the train at 10 p.m., and had therefore to descend the rocky mountains in the night and miss the scenery, and our first observation the next morning was at Medicine Hat, when we had descended 2,350 feet. I may describe the appearance of Medicine Hat as it appeared from the train, it being the type more or less of Prairie towns; it is situate on a slightly undulating plain on which there was more growth than I expected to see, but I was told that this was attributable to the season,

The town consists entirely of wooden buildings. There were two spires indicating Places of Worship, also a "Cosmopolitan Hotel," and a building with two windows—one exhibiting pipes and tobacco, named the Palace, also a "City Drug Store," and a "City Bakery"—however great therefore were these appearances of an essentially new settlement the citizens evidently had no mean idea of its importance.

I do not think it necessary to describe very fully the next 660 miles to Winnipeg, where we again left the train, except to remark that the line continues practically level and that there were a number of small stations. We occasionally saw a herd of cattle and some horses, but of course no Buffalos, which were at one time so numerous, the only trace of them left being the Buffalo Wallows, which were dark green spots, indicating springs of water which had been frequented by them.



110

**Winnipeg.**

The next view is of the Main Street and City Hall Square, Winnipeg.

Winnipeg is situate at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. It was originally called Fort Garry, and in 1871 contained only 100 inhabitants, whereas its population now numbers 45,000, and it is the Capital of Manitoba.

Fort Garry will be remembered in connection with Wolseley's Red River Expedition, and where he first made his mark.

Of the Fort itself but little remains, the gateway, which is very simple, being all that is left.

I may relate an anecdote in which the Red River or myself at all events play a sort of double part.

When visiting Norway with some friends, in the year 1888, we were sailing on the Sogne Fjord, when a discussion was overheard between two of our fellow passengers as to the relative ages of myself and a gentleman with whom I was in conversation, and they came to the conclusion that we must be brothers, and indeed twins; this naturally caused some amusement, but it became more serious when, after visiting the hotel at Laerdal-søren, the landlord refused to accept payment for my bill, saying that I had already discharged it, the matter subsequently being explained by his mistaking the other gentleman who had already settled, for me. In the course of conversation with my double, for so we subsequently called him, he told me that he was at the Red River Expedition—now I never heard anything more until this year when sailing on board the steamship “City of Pekin,” between Shanghai and Nagasaki when a gentleman recognised me, saying he had seen me before, but I told him he must be mistaken, jokingly adding, you must have seen my double, and



related the circumstances I have mentioned, and so soon as I told him about the Red River he said that explains it, "I also was at the Red River Expedition."

After leaving Winnipeg the railway passes through a district called the "Lakes in the Woods," which for some miles presents pleasing prospects and from thence to Toronto the scenery became more varied and cultivated, the great indications of the new country being the clearances where the tree stumps were left,

**111—The Parliament House, Toronto.**

**112—The Toronto University.**

<p><b>113</b> <b>King Street,</b> <b>Toronto.</b></p>	<p>King Street, Toronto, shewing fixed Fire Escape outside a building, a very frequent provision.</p>
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The Falls of Niagara—the "Thunder of Waters" have been before me for a life-time as one of the great natural wonders of the world and with this impression I approached them, and I was not disappointed, but I had no conception of the many beauties they displayed in the varied aspects in which I had the opportunity of enjoying them. The Falls are especially an object with which one must become familiar in order to realize their full grandeur, and must be seen over and over again, under varying conditions, and in pursuing this course I took no less than twenty photographs from which I have made the selection for illustration.







THE NIAGARA FALLS. THE HORSE SHOE FALL FROM GOAT ISLAND.

**114—General View of both the American and Canadian Falls.**

The facilities for observation are most ample both on the American and Canadian sides of the River and from Goat Island in the centre.

The Falls are most picturesquely situate and both the Americans and Canadians have shewn great taste in laying out their respective banks of the river as Public Parks.

**115—American Rapids.**

**116—Cataract House Hotel.**



**117**  
**American Falls**  
**from Luna Island.**

The American Falls from Luna Island. It is called Luna Island as a Lunar rainbow may sometimes be seen on the Fall adjoining at Full Moon.



**118**—AMERICAN FALL AND STEEL ARCH BRIDGE  
FROM GOAT ISLAND.

**119**—American Falls from Canadian Side.

**120**  
**American Falls.**  
**with ss. "Maid**  
**of the Mist."**

The American Falls with the small steam-boat the "Maid of the Mist," which takes visitors to within a short distance of both falls.

**121**—The Canadian or Horse Shoe Falls.





**122**—A GLIMPSE OF THE HORSE SHOE FALLS  
FROM GOAT ISLAND.



**123**—THE HORSE SHOE FALL FROM INSPIRATION POINT  
ON THE CANADIAN SIDE.







**124**—A NEAR VIEW OF THE HORSE SHOE  
FALLS.

It is said the quantity of water passing over the Falls reaches fifteen million cubic feet a minute, of which about ninety-ninths pour over the Canadian side and at a depth at one point of

twenty seven feet. The colour of the water where it flows over this depth is a beautiful transparent emerald green.

The vertical height of the Fall is 160 feet—the width of the American Fall is 1,060 feet, and the length of the Canadian or Horse Shoe Fall about 3,000 feet.



**125**—THE NIAGARA RIVER BELOW THE FALLS.





**126—Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Front View.****127—Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Side View.**

**128**                      The Steamer “Corsican” sailing down  
**The Lachine**        the Lachine Rapids on the River St.  
**Rapids.**               Lawrence—a rather exciting sail.

**129—City of Montreal.**

**130**                      Wolfe’s Monument, Quebec. It bears  
**Wolfe’s**                the following inscription : “Here died Wolfe  
**Monument,**            victorious, September 13th, 1759.”  
**Quebec.**               I exhibited two or three modes of travel-  
                              ling in Japan. I will here shew some other  
 vehicles which I saw in the neighbourhood of Quebec.

**131**                      A Caleche—a large sort of Gig with  
**A Caleche.**            “C” Springs, which had an easy swinging  
                              motion.

**132**                      A Buck-board—a four-wheeled vehicle,  
**A Buck-board.**       the spring of which consisted of a broad  
                              board resting on the axletrees.

**133**                      A Buggy, also a four-wheeled vehicle,  
**A Buggy.**            the seats of which were fixed in a sort of  
                              trough, but very light.

**134**                      A Child’s Tandem Goat Carriage which  
**Goat Carriage.**     I could not resist taking, it was such a  
                              pretty little turn out.



**135**—THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.**136**—THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

Washington is one of the famous cities of the world and well designed for such a position. Its great feature is the beautiful dome and façade of the Capitol, prominent in every view from the magnificent avenues which radiate from it as a centre. Then the Art Galleries, Museums, Libraries, and Parks are great attractions. It also possesses many fine statues of illustrious men, and one of special interest to photographers,



viz. : to "Daguerre," bearing the following inscription : "To commemorate the first half century in Photography, 1839-1889, Erected by the Photographic Association of America, August, 1890." It is scarcely necessary to give any description of the cities, which may be obtained from so many available sources, but I may make a few passing observations. Every visitor must be impressed with the advanced characteristics of both American and Canadian cities. The public buildings are invariably prominent features. Of these the Capitol in Albany commands particular notice as being most ornate and costly. Boston possesses relics of the past in Faneuil Hall and the Old State House, while of more modern times the new Museums and Library are no mean representatives ; besides it is well supported by its classical neighbour Cambridge, with its Harvard University. Quebec, with its historical



QUEBEC.

associations and memorials, beautifully situated on the St. Lawrence. Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, with their exceptionally fine Parliamentary Buildings and City Halls. Baltimore, with its learned and benevolent institutions ; Phila-



delphia, in which still exists the Court House in which the "Declaration of Independence" was signed also possesses a fine City Hall, surmounted by a statue of William Penn, and lastly, New York with its Central Park, and avenues, palatial buildings and institutions, and where everything is colossal.

There is much to be seen in New York, but time will not admit of any adequate description, besides it is chiefly noted for its commerce, the transactions in which, are as gigantic as its structures, and as an instance, I may mention that through the introduction of my friend, Mr. Dahl, I visited the Banker's Clearing House where I saw an exchange of two hundred and forty-five million dollars effected in the short space of ten minutes.

**137—Daguerre's Monument.**

**138—The Old State House, Boston.**

**139—City Hall, Philadelphia.**

**140**                      A Millionaire's Cottage at Newport.  
**A Millionaire's**      Newport is one of the resorts of the "Four  
**Cottage.**              Hundred," and for its size the abode of more  
                                  wealth than any other place in the world,  
 with the most costly Summer Cottages ever built.

**141**                      Snap-shot of the company assembled on  
**The Departure of**      the White Star Line Wharf to see the  
**ss. the Majestic.**      steamship Majestic sail from New York.







## ITINERARY.

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1899.

Feb. 27—Sailed from Southampton in the S.S. 'Prinz Heinrich.'

Mar. 5—Arrived at Genoa.

„ 7—Sailed from Genoa

„ 8—Arrived at Naples and left in the evening.

„ 12— „ Port Said and left same day.

„ 13— „ Suez, where we remained two and a half hours.

„ 17—Arrived off Aden at 4 p.m. and sailed at 9 p.m.

„ 24— „ at Colombo at 7 a.m. and sailed at 6 p.m.

„ 29— „ Singapore.

„ 30—Sailed from Singapore.

Apl. 4—Arrived at Hong Kong and stayed at the Hong Kong Hotel.

„ 5—Sailed from Hong Kong.

„ 9—Arrived at Shanghai, where our passage in the S.S. 'Prinz Heinrich' terminated, and we went to the Astor House Hotel.

„ 12—Sailed from Shanghai in the S.S. "City of Pekin."

„ 14—Arrived at Nagasaki early, and sailed again in the evening.

„ 16—Having sailed through the Inland Sea of Japan, we arrived at Kobe, where we left the S.S. "City of Pekin." At Kobe we stayed at the Oriental Hotel.

„ 18—Left Kobe by rail, an hours journey to Osaka, where we stayed at the Osaka Hotel.

„ 19—Left Osaka by rail, a two hours journey to Kyoto, where we stayed at the Kyoto Hotel. From Kyoto we visited Lake Biwa and Nara.



- Apl. 24—Left Kyoto by rail, a five and a half hours journey to Nagoya where we stayed at the Nagoya Hotel.
- „ 26—Left Nagoya at 8-45 a.m. in Jinrikishas to travel by the Nakasendo route to Oya a journey of 150 miles through the centre of the country. Slept at Takayama.
- „ 27—Slept at Nakatsugawa.
- „ 28—Slept at Suwara.
- „ 29—Crossed the Torii Toge (Toge meaning Pass) 2,100 feet above Suwara, and slept at Niekawa.
- „ 30—After crossing the Shiojiri Toge, involving an ascent of 850 feet, we descended to Shimo-no-Suwa where we slept.
- May 1—Left Shimo-no-Suwa at 7 a.m., and after crossing the Wada Toge, 2,430 feet above our morning's starting point, we descended 2,100 feet to Wada and proceeded to Oya where we slept.
- „ 2—At Oya our Jinrikisha journey through the country was completed and we left by rail for Yokohama where we made the Grand Hotel our headquarters.
- „ 5—Continued our journey by rail to Tokyo where we stayed at the Imperial Hotel.
- „ 9—Continued our journey to Nikko where we stayed at the Kanaya Hotel. At Nikko we reached our most northern point in Japan, and visited Chuzenji and Yumoto.
- „ 14—Returned to our headquarters at Yokohama and during our stay had the pleasure of visiting our friends Mr. and Mrs. B., both at their town residence and at their Bungalow at Kamakura.
- „ 19—Journeyed to Miyanoshita, and stayed at the Fuji-ya Hotel, from which we made an excursion to the Hakone Lake, and ascended the Otome-toge, about 1,900 feet above Miyanoshita, and 3,330 feet above the Sea, to obtain the grand view of Fusiyama.



- May 26—Sailed from Yokohama in the S.S. "Empress of Japan," at noon.
- „ 31—Wednesday, crossed the Meridian in 49° N. Lat.
- „ Antipodes Day.
- June 6—Passed the Camanch Light House at 3 p.m., and within an hour landed at the Quarantine Station, about six hours sail from Vancouver.
- „ 7—Landed at Vancouver, and went to the Vancouver Hotel.
- „ 9—Left Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railway at 2 p.m., travelling during the night.
- „ 10—Reached Glacier House Station at 11-50 a.m., and stayed at the Glacier House Hotel.
- „ 11—Left Glacier House Station at noon, and reached Banff at 10 p.m., where we stayed at the Banff Hotel.
- „ 14—Left Banff at 10 p.m., spent the night and the following one in the train.
- „ 16—Reached Winnipeg at 2-40 p.m., and went to the Clarendon Hotel.
- „ 17—Left Winnipeg, spent the night and the next following in the train.
- „ 19—Arrived at Toronto, and stayed at the Queen's Hotel.
- „ 21—Went to Niagara and stayed at the Cataract House Hotel.
- „ 22—Returned to Toronto.
- „ 23—Left Toronto by rail at 9 a.m., and arrived at Ottawa at 5 p.m.
- „ 24—Left Ottawa by train at 4 p.m., and arrived at Montreal at 6-40 p.m., and stayed at the Windsor Hotel.
- „ 28—Sailed at 7 p.m. down the River St. Lawrence, and arrived at Quebec the following morning.
- „ 29—Stayed at the Hotel "Chateau Frontenac."
- July 1—Sailed down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay



River to Chicoutimi, returning by the same boat to Quebec.

July 3—Arrived at Quebec, and left the following day, for Montreal, going on this occasion to the Hotel Place Vigers.

„ 6—Left Montreal by the morning train, by the Delaware and Hudson Route, so as to sail down the Lakes and Hudson River on my way to New York. I reached Bluff Point for Hotel Champlain, about noon.

„ 7—Sailed at 7-10 a.m., by the Steamer, down Lake Champlain and Lake George, and then by rail to Saratoga, where I arrived at 6-15 p.m., and went to the United States Hotel.

„ 9—Went by rail to Albany and stayed at the Teneyek Hotel.

„ 10—Sailed by the S.S. 'New York' at 8-30 a.m., down the Hudson, and arrived at New York City at 5-30 p.m. where I made the Manhattan Hotel my headquarters.

„ 13—Travelled from New York to Washington, by the 'Congressional Limited,' one of the finest trains in the States, and which ran the distance of 228 miles in five hours. At Washington I stayed at the Shoreham Hotel.

„ 16—Left Washington by rail at 8-15 a.m. and arrived at Philadelphia at 11-15 a.m., when I went to the Hotel Bellevue.

„ 17—Left Philadelphia by rail in the afternoon, for New York, and left the same evening by the Fall River Boat, for Boston.

„ 18—Arrived at Fall River Town at 5 a.m., and left for Boston, at 7-15, when I went to the Parker's House Hotel.

„ 19—Left Boston by rail at 2-45 p.m., and arrived at Newport 5-0 p.m.





July 24—Sailed at 9-15 p.m., by the Fall River Steamboat, for New York, where I arrived the following morning at 7-30.

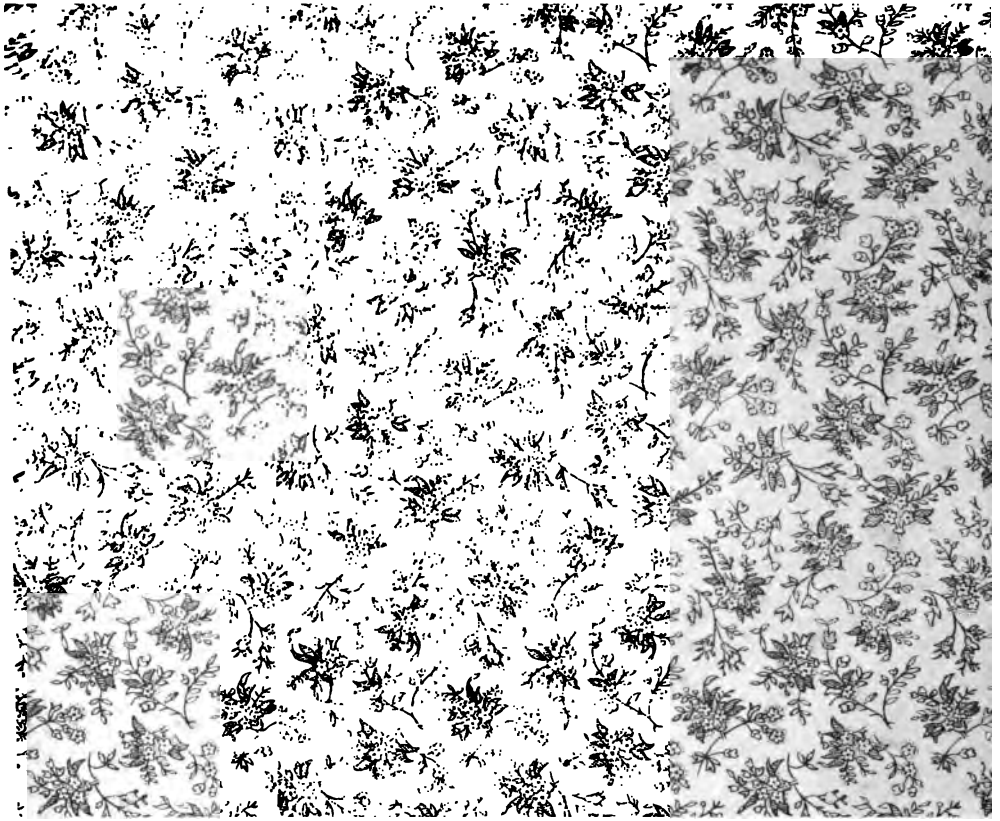
„ 26—Sailed punctually at noon, from New York, in the White Star Liner ‘Majestic,’ for Liverpool.

Aug. 2—Arrived at Liverpool at 8 p.m., having travelled by land and sea a distance of over twenty four thousand miles since leaving Southampton.









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